

## THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

A magic lamp, unlabeled for lack of legend in gem and carved scroll. Burned in a dusky chamber of the world. With untripped wick a shoulder in the bowl.

Then timid chance—the chamberlain of God—A stumble in the dark, with groping hand Scattered the crust of ashes from the wick—And lighted every corner of the land!—Aloysius Coll, in Everybody's Magazine.

## THE GOLD STREAK

By S. A. WEISS.

YES, Robert, I know it's a poor place, but I don't feel willing to give it up. It's been my home—as it was my father's before me; and I did hope—with a sigh—that you'd take it to it, and made it as good as 'twas in his time. Perhaps if you'd marry and settle down here, with a good managing wife to help you, you'd do better and be better satisfied; and if it weren't for old David Gardner's obstinacy, you and Letty—

"Enough, mother!" interrupted Robert Langly, flushing all over his handsome, sunburnt face; "it's no use saying anything more on that subject. I'll never ask any woman to marry me so long as I know that I cannot afford her a servant, or so long as there's a mortgage hanging over the roof that I'd bring her to."

His mother looked at him anxiously over her spectacles. "It isn't for the mortgage," she said, slowly, "we might get along. 'Twas that worried your father into his grave—that, and not finding the gold-streak."

Her son made an impatient movement, and she added: "Don't you think you could get a little more time allowed us, Robert? Maybe when the crop's sold, and the apples and cider—"

"Mr. Davis won't hear of it, mother. I saw him yesterday and talked it over, but he insists it must all be paid by the first of August. Ah, here he comes now."

And Robert went out to meet the well-dressed, sharp-eyed man in a handsome trap, while his mother remained in the back porch, with sleeves rolled up, mixing food for the poultry. "There ain't many of 'em to feed now," she said, talking aloud to herself, as she had been accustomed with her late husband. "Then there's old Miss Meecham—the best layer of 'em all, and Gold-streak—fit for nothing since her leg's broke. Ah, me! I'm mighty afeared that she's the only gold-streak we'll ever know at this place!"

"What's that about a gold-streak, Mrs. Langly?" exclaimed a clear, young voice.

And a girl with a sweet face and bright brown eyes and a blue-striped chintz dress, fitting perfectly to her trim figure, stood smiling before her. Mrs. Langly's face brightened immediately.

"Why, Letty, how do you always manage to take me by surprise, as if you'd risen out of the earth or dropped down from the clouds! Well, you're welcome. I'll tell you about the gold-streak if you care to listen."

"You see," she continued, "the Langlys come of Scotch stock, and it's been said that Rob's great-grandfather, Langly, over in Scotland, had the gift of second sight—that is, seeing and knowing things that are going to happen. But I never did think much of it, though my husband—poor departed Jeems—believed in it as firmly as he believed in summer and winter. Well, about eleven years ago old Allick Langly paid us a visit. I hadn't seen him but once before in my life—for he lived a long way from here. Him and Jeems, they walked all over the farm, and it was a far better cultivated place then than it is now, though nothing compared to what it was in my father's time. Jeems' Uncle Allick didn't seem to think much of it, though."

"The day he went away," she went on, "he was standing and looking all around him on the farm. All of a sudden he says, 'Jeems—Jeems and Mary—turning to me—I've one thing to say before I go. Stick to your farm, for there's a streak of golden luck in it.' Of course, I asked what he meant; but all he would say was, 'I've seen it—I've seen it by the power that's given us to look into the future. I've seen a streak of gold-luck running through your land that's to better your fortunes in good time. Don't part with it until your luck's found.' And that same day he went away, and the first we heard of him after he got home was that he was dead."

There was another pause, and Letty said:

"And you think there is really a vein of gold to be found on your farm?"

"Jeems thought so. To his dying day he believed in it."

"And what does Robert think about it?" inquired the girl, with a faint flush on her cheeks.

"Oh, he thinks it all nonsense—about the gold, and the second sight, and all." Just at this moment they heard Mr. Davis' trap roll away, and Robert came around the corner of the house.

He looked a little excited, but that might be from finding Letty there. He walked home with her across the fields to the next farm. When he returned, he said, quite abruptly:

"Mother, Mr. Davis wants to buy the farm. He's offered more for it than I ever dreamed it would bring. He seems quite anxious to get it; and when I told him that you objected to part with it, he actually offered to let us off with the balance of the mortgage, provided the business is settled at once."

"Why, Robert, what can he mean?" "I don't know. There's something in it I don't understand; but, if you've no objection, I'll go to-morrow and see Lawyer Pannell about it."

Robert had expected to be only one day from home; but he stayed three. And, meantime, the odd boy, going to bring the cows from the meadow, reported that there were a number of men passing through the farm, looking about, examining the ground, and act-

ing in a very strange and unaccountable manner.

"Good gracious!" thought Mrs. Langly. "They surely can't be looking for the gold-streak!"

She was very anxious for her son's return. When he did come, she noticed the bright glance and the brisk manner in which he dismounted from his horse and came straight toward her, as she stood at the steps to welcome him.

"Well, Rob, I see you've got good news."

"The best news, mother," he answered, cheerfully.

Tears came into her eyes. "I shall hate to give up the old home, after all."

"You needn't give it up, mother. We won't sell the farm. Mr. Davis was sharp," he added, contemptuously, "but fortunately we escaped the trap he baited so nicely."

"Why, what is the matter, Robert?" "Why, only this, mother. They are going to run a new railway through our farm, which will increase its value tenfold."

His mother's first words showed how much she had the happiness of her son at her motherly heart, when she said, with moistening eyes:

"You and Letty can marry now, Robert!"

A few months afterward Mr. Robert Langly stood with his mother on one side, and his wife leaning on his arm, on the meadow slope, watching from a distance the busy laborers throwing up a clay embankment, where the new railway was to be laid.

The sun was slowly sinking on the horizon, and its almost level rays shone redly on the yellow clay, freshly turned up and gleaming in a long bright line against the green of the fields beyond.

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Langly. "I never knew there was so much clay on the land; for all father's talk about a clay substratum over there, and his plowing in clover and marl. How red and yellow it looks! and how that long line of wet clay shines in the sunlight like a streak of gold!"

At this, Letty turned with bright eyes, full of a sudden surprise.

"A streak of gold? O Robert, how strange! Can this be the streak of gold-luck that your father's Uncle Allick foretold?"

Mrs. Langly sank on the grassy bank, quite "shaken," as she declared, with this realization of the fulfillment of the prophecy.—New York News.

## FRANK PERIODICAL PUZZLES READERS.

A peculiar periodical named the Brutalitarian has appeared in London, and its readers are puzzled over the true meaning of its frankly brutal utterances. They are not sure whether the editor is a wag or a crank, yet the concluding paragraph of the following extract from its pages would seem to indicate that the Brutalitarian is animated by the spirit of irony.

"It is full time, in this age of decadent humanitarianism, that some trumpet-tongued protest were raised against the prevalent sentimentality, and that there should be an attempt to organize and consolidate the forces of manliness and patriotism."

"If we are fools enough to allow the use of the lash to die out, good-by to all the sterling traits of an Englishman's character!"

"What could be more pitiful than the plea put forward by the naval lords, for instance, that boys in the Royal Navy are not 'fogged,' but 'bitched,' in spite of the fact that every public school man in the country knows that the terms are identical?"

"The Brutalitarian will at least make it impossible for our friends to repeat these errors, for it will frankly, fully and consistently uphold flogging (under that name), whether with birch or cane or 'cat,' or any other instrument, as the mainstay of British education."

"War and sport, flesh eating and vivisection are all kindred practices which must stand or fall together."—New York Mail.

## KIMBERLEY "SIEGE" BABIES.

During Lord Roberts' tour in South Africa he chanced to be in Kimberley on his seventy-second birthday and the people of that city presented him with a pair of diamonds. One of the "siege babies," a boy of four years, made the presentation speech. During the siege of Kimberley by the Boers about fifty babies were born. Lord Roberts had his photograph taken in the midst of the "siege babies" on the steps of the town hall. Most of the "siege babies" bear names recalling the war. Thus, while "French," "Buller," "Methuen," "Bobs" and "Kekewich" occur, "Rhodes" is even more frequently used and "Siege" seems most popular of all.

## ALGIERS AS A COASTING STATION.

For many years Algiers has been one of the principal ports in the Mediterranean as a coaling station. The coaling trade at Algiers has steadily increased from the year 1885 to 1900, during which period it successfully rose from 5000 tons in 1890 to 244,000 tons in 1895, and 290,000 tons in 1900. During the same time the coal trade at Gibraltar, which had risen to 562,000 tons in 1889, gradually decreased to 272,000 tons in 1895, to rise to 303,000 tons in 1900. Algiers supplied in 1902 for ships' bunkers 297,000 tons, and in 1903 she supplied 339,000 tons, whereas the amount supplied by Gibraltar fell to 167,000 tons, and finally to 122,000 tons.

## GIRLS, CAN YOU CARRY?

One of the minor accomplishments to be acquired by every girl is the science or art of carrying. Let her learn to cook by all means, if she has any gift for that divine art, but to understand the graceful dissection of a joint of fowl is still more important if she intends being at the head of an establishment. Generally this duty falls to the man of the house, who, though he may not be skilful, is yet strong of wrist, and whose right is to hack and slash without reproach from the other end of the board. But when a lady can easily and dexterously perform this share of a man's prerogative it has a very pretty appearance.

## AN ORIENTAL ANSWER.

It was in a Maine Sunday-school that a teacher recently asked a Chinese pupil she was teaching to read if he understood the meaning of the words "an old cow."

"Beu cow a long time" was the prompt answer.—Lippincott's.

## HORRIBLE MAN-TRAPS.

Spikes Which Frequently Maimed Poachers For Life.

Great Britain has passed a law recently against pole-traps, but the accompanying illustration, reproduced from English Country Life, shows an even more horrible form of trap, which was employed not so very many years ago to deter human poachers from interfering with the rights of game preservers. It is true that the law demanded that a notice should be posted at the church door before the traps

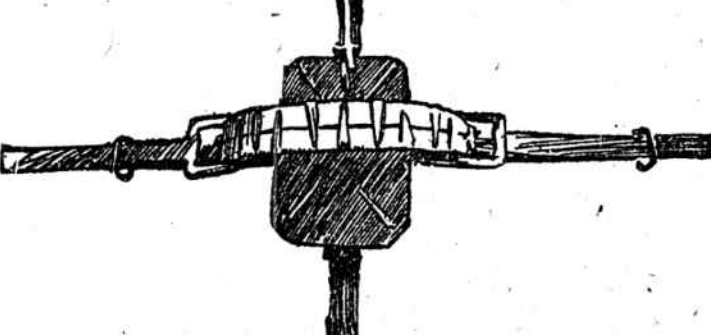
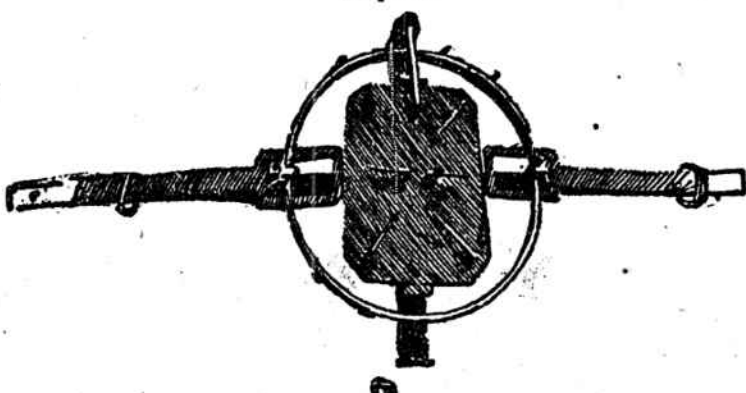
## TO RESIST A COLLISION.

Collapsible Car Frame to Take Up Shock.

It is a well-known fact that because of their positions at the head of the train the baggage and mail cars are subjected to the greatest amount of hard usage. The life of a railway postal clerk for this reason is regarded as a most hazardous one. In a collision the baggage car, which is often also the mail car, is generally smashed to splinters, and often by consuming

## TWO VIEWS OF A MAN-TRAP.

Trap Set.



Trap Closed.

were employed; but as these notices were practically permanent, whether the traps were set or not, they gave little or no warning to the miserable poacher.

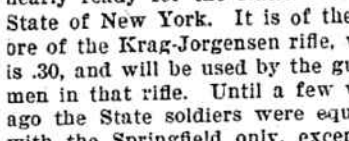
"A streak of gold? O Robert, how strange! Can this be the streak of gold-luck that your father's Uncle Allick foretold?"

Mrs. Langly sank on the grassy bank, quite "shaken," as she declared, with this realization of the fulfillment of the prophecy.—New York News.

## NEW CARTRIDGE TO AWE MOBS.

The new cartridge for riot duty is nearly ready for the National Guard, State of New York. It is of the calibre of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, which is .30, and will be used by the guardsmen in that rifle. Until a few weeks ago the State soldiers were equipped with the Springfield only, except for fifty Krags, which the expert riflemen in each regiment were permitted to use in Creedmoor practice. Now, however, the Krag is to be issued generally, and by the opening of the drill season in a few weeks the entire militia probably will be using the weapons of the regulars.

The new riot ammunition is called the "multiball" cartridge, because instead of having only one bullet it has two, a trifle larger than buckshot.



Cut Showing Truck collapsed.

## COLLAPSIBLE CAR FRAME.

The severity of collision will be relieved, and other cars in the train protected against destruction.

The platforms of this car are of especial construction, which permits of their sliding under the car in case of the accident without damage to the body of the coach.—Philadelphia Record.



NEW RIOT SHOT CARTRIDGE FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

When fired they will scatter, and a volley of them will make a mob think it is facing shrapnel.

The range of these riot cartridges is only about 300 yards, as against 2000 yards and more of the regular bullet. It is practically the range of the old musket of the Revolutionary days. The adaptation of this cartridge is entirely in line with the larger humanity warfare.—New York Press.

## HE'D SEEN 'EM.

"What business is papa in, mamma?" asked little Robbie.

"Why, he's in the hardware business, my boy."

"And does he sell cockroaches, mamma?"

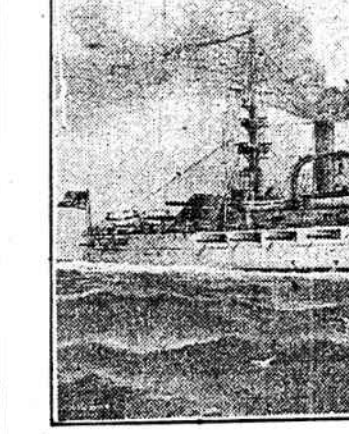
"Why, Robbie! What a question! Of course he doesn't."

"Well, he's got a sign on the store window which reads, 'We sell everything to be found in the kitchen.'"

Yonkers Statesman.

## THE MYSTERY OF THE ROENTGEN RAYS.

The mystery of the Roentgen rays appears to be deepening. Several instances in which it caused cancer in operations are now on record, and the doctors are wondering why it should in some cases cure that disease and in others cause it.



BATTLESHIP GEORGIA, RECENTLY LAUNCHED AT BATH, ME.

Displacement, 14,948 tons. Speed, 19 knots. Bunker capacity, 1704 tons. Armors: Belt, 11 inches to 4 inches; turret barbets, 10 inches and 6 inches; deck, 4 inches; 12-inch 40-caliber B. L. twelve 50-caliber R. F.; twelve 3-inch pounders; two 3-inch field guns; six Torpedo tubes 2 submerged. Com-

## YEAR'S TREASURY REPORT

## Summary of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

## TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS DEFICIT

Causes of the Falling Off—Purchase of the Panama Rights Cost \$50,000,000—Decrease of \$9,000,000 in Customs Receipts and Payment of \$10,000,000 to World's Fair.

Washington, D. C. — The Treasury Department gave out a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during 1904. The statement follows:

"The Treasury receipts for the calendar year were \$340,000,000 and the expenditures (excluding Panama payment) \$362,000,000, a deficit for the year of \$22,000,000. As compared with the previous calendar year, the receipts show a falling off of \$3,000,000 and the expenditures an increase of \$50,000,000. The decrease in the receipts is accounted for by a decrease of \$9,000,000 in the customs revenues."

"The increase in expenditures is subdivided as follows: Civil and miscellaneous expenditures, \$15,000,000; expenditures of the War Department, \$30,000,000; expenditures of the Navy Department, \$23,000,000; pensions, \$2,000,000; interest, \$1,000,000.

"The increase in interest is due to the fact that a portion of the interest of 1903 was anticipated in 1902. The figures do not include the postal receipts and expenditures, except that the postal deficit included in the civil and miscellaneous expenditures. "The summary of foreign commerce, published by the Bureau of Statistics, throws light on the cause of the decrease in customs revenues. The figures of the bureau cover the first eleven months of the calendar year 1904:

Imports for the eleven months, 1904, \$339,000,000  
Imports for the same period, 1903, \$317,000,000

Increase, \$22,000,000  
Imports free of duty for the same period increased \$42,000,000, while dutiable imports decreased \$20,000,000. In 1903, 43 1/2 per cent. of the imports were free of duty, while in 1904, 47 per cent. were free of duty, and in November, 1904, 49 per cent. were free of duty. Practically the entire increase in free imports was in three articles: coffee, India rubber and raw silk. Although dutiable imports decreased \$20,000,000, raw sugar and wool show increases aggregating \$28,000,000. All other dutiable imports decreased nearly \$50,000,000. Of this decrease \$20,000,000 was in iron and steel.

"Other noteworthy features of the Treasury transactions in 1904 were the payment out of accumulated surplus of \$50,000,000 for the right of way of the Panama Canal; the redemption of the outstanding 5 per cent. bonds, due February 1, 1904, and the various calls on the national bank depositories for return of a portion of their public deposits. The redemption of five years' duration certificates was approximately \$8,000,000. Public funds on deposit with the banks were reduced from \$108,000,000 on January 1, 1904, to \$113,000,000 at the close of the year. The calls on the banks, to mature early in 1905 will further reduce these deposits and replenish the cash in the general fund of the Treasury to the extent of about \$25,000,000.

"The cash in the Treasury, exclusive of the gold reserve and gold coin held against outstanding certificates, was \$220,000,000 on January 1, 1904. At the close of the year it was \$240,000,000, a decrease of \$80,000,000 for the year. The Panama payment accounts for \$50,000,000 of this decrease. The redemption of the five years' and national bank note redemption account for \$10,000,000 more. The balance is due to the deficit incurred in carrying on the ordinary operations of the Government."

"For the first six months of the current fiscal year the deficit is approximately \$22,000,000. The balance of the year will probably reduce rather than increase the deficit. Receipts show a tendency to increase. The greater part of the postal deficiency for this fiscal year has already been met, and the expenditure for various kinds of public works will be less for the next six months than for the six months just closed. Nearly \$10,000,000 was disbursed in the last half of the last fiscal year on account of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—an expenditure which will not be repeated during the present year."

## EIGHT BELLS BY WIRELESS.

Signals to Be Sent From Norfolk Navy Yard to Warships Near By.

Norfolk, Va. — The commandant's office of the naval station was connected with the wireless telegraph system. This will mark the first actual connection between the direct wire lines of the mainland and the wireless system reaching the vessels at sea. The system has been installed so that the moon hour may be flashed aboard ships at Hampton Roads or aboard any of the ships in reach of this wireless station.

## Eleven Lives Lost.

Eleven lives were lost when the bark Marpesia was blown up by the explosion of her cargo of naphtha. Seven survivors arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the steamship Galatia.

## Troubles in Morocco.

Conditions in Morocco were said to be such that anarchy reigned, and British subjects have been requested to remove from the outskirts of Tangier to the city in order to secure protection, as the Moroccan Government confessed its inability to control the situation.

## Dismissed by Commission.

The Civil Service Commission tried and dismissed David H. Rny, examiner, who criticised the board.

## Pardoned by Governor.

S. Fender, a convicted bucket-shop keeper, was pardoned by Governor Odell, of New York, before he got to prison.

## Enthusiasm in Tokio.

Admirals Togo and Kamimura awoke the wildest enthusiasm on their journey to and in Tokio, where they reported to the Mikado.

## Dynamite Does Damage.

An overcharge of dynamite sent stones through the windows of two apartment houses in New York City.

## LYNCHING HAS DECREASED

Records For 1904 Show Mob Violence in Evidence Least Since 1885.

Legal and Illegal Executions in the Several States and Territories For the Year Just Past.

Chicago, Ill. — The lynchings in 1904 were only 89 in number, the smallest of any year since 1885. None was reported in November, the first time in twenty years that a month passed without a lynching. By States the lynchings were: Alabama, 5; Arkansas, 17; California, 2; Florida, 3; Georgia, 17; Idaho, 1; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 18; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; South Carolina, 5; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 4; Virginia, 4; Wyoming, 1.

The lynchings were divided as follows: 52 in South, 5 in North, 33 were negroes, 4 whites and 2 women. The causes were: Murder, 36; race prejudice, 19; assaults on women, 20; murderous assault, 4; conspiracy to murder, 2; unknown, 2; insults, 2; threats, 1; robbery, 1.

There were 116 legal executions in 1904, compared with 123 in 1903 and 144 in 1902, divided by States as follows: Alabama, 6; Arkansas, 7; California, 5; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 2; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 2; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 3; Montana, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 8; North Carolina, 7; Ohio, 10; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 19; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 5; Utah, 1; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 1; Washington, 1; District of Columbia, 1. The executions were divided: 62 in North and 54 in South; 69 were white, 45 negroes, 1 Japanese, 1 Chinese. One hundred and ten executions were for murder.

Embodiments in 1904 showed a decrease, being \$472,507, compared with \$652,165 in 1903. The embezzlements were: Stolen by public officials, \$238,704; from banks, \$2,424,374; by agents, \$758,379; forgeries, \$193,490; from loan associations, \$311,000; by postal employees, \$14,500; miscellaneous stealings, \$637,370.

The number of homicides including deaths by violence of every sort was 8482, compared with 8978 in 1903.

## COUNTRY'S GIFTS OF A YEAR.

Total For, 1904, \$46,296,960, the Least Sum Since 1901.

Chicago, Ill. — While the donations of 1904, 45 per cent. gift and bequest to charity, religious, educational institutions, libraries, museums, galleries and municipal betterments, show a decrease, being but \$46,296,960, as compared with \$76,934,978 in 1903, \$77,397,167 in 1902, and \$128,888,732 in 1901—the record breaking year—still the total amount remains large.

The decrease is partly accounted for by the much smaller amounts contributed by multi-millionaires. The total stated of course does not represent contributions to charity in the general sense, or church contributions, or small sums. It includes only such donations or bequests as have been published.

Of the total amount for the year, the donations are \$20,699,897 and the bequests \$25,697,073. These sums have been divided as follows: To charities, \$16,752,378; to religious enterprises, \$3,842,300; to museums and art galleries, \$398,000; to libraries, \$1,541,380, and to educational institutions, \$21,235,452.

## LIFE SAVERS SAVE COMRADES.

Oak Island Crew Take Fire Islanders Off Stranded Schooner.

Eastport, L. I. — The Oak Island life saving crew had to go to the rescue of the members of the Fire Island crew when the situation of the Fire Island men was desperate.

A week previously the lumber-laden schooner Frank W. McCullough, bound for Patchogue, grounded on Fire Island and bar a short distance from where the steamer Drumheller grounded. The Fire Island crew went out to the wreck of the McCullough to take off two men who while engaged in salvage work had been caught aboard. While lying alongside the Fire Island boat was dashed against the side of the wreck of the schooner and her sides stove in.

The Fire Island men took to the rigging of the McCullough and signaled for help. The Oak Island men put off at once and brought the Fire Islanders and the two men ashore.

## PRESIDENT TO PARIS, TEXAS.

Accepts Confederate Vets' Invitation—Kinsmen on Both Sides.

Paris, Texas. — Replying to an invitation extended by Albert Sidney Johnston Camp U. C. V., extended through its commander, J. W. Harrison, President Roosevelt promises to visit Paris on his Southern trip, if possible. His letter says in part:

"Personally, I had kinsmen on both sides. Two of my mother's brothers fought in the Confederate service—one, by the way, served on the Alabama under Admiral Semmes, the father of the wife of that gallant former Confederate, Luke Wright, whom I have made Governor of the Philippines. It was only the other day that I designated the sole living grandson of Stonewall Jackson a cadet at West Point, and have just made Jeb Stuart, Jr., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia."

## Russian Securities Stand.

Russian securities in the Berlin Bourse stood the shock without loss.

## Russian Destroyers Disarm.

The four Russian destroyers which reached Chofoo disarmed, while Japanese warships guarded the harbor entrance.

## Put Burglar to Flight.

Philip Townner, ticket agent at Morristown, N. J., drove three robbers away with a revolver.

## Big Fire at Long Branch.

A \$200,000 fire threatened a large section of Long Branch, N. J.